



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 22, 1922
CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
INHERENT RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS
WHITE HOUSE PLEDGE BROKEN
ASSAULTS UNION SMASHERS
INDUSTRY AND THE PUBLIC

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotipers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1922

No. 34

Conference on Employment Agencies

About five months ago a conference to deal with the problem of employment agencies was called and held its first meeting on May 10th, when provision was made for the appointment of several committees to treat different phases of the problem. Among these committees was one on legislation. The committee held several meetings, at which a thorough discussion of the subject was had from all its angles. After five months of careful study the committee last Wednesday morning reported three bills to the conference for consideration and action. In its report the committee said:

"Pursuant to instructions of the conference, the undersigned committee, appointed to prepare bills embodying certain principles for the regulation of private employment agencies and their fee systems, respectfully reports that it has carefully investigated the subject matter, examined the present laws governing same and the defects found therein as well as the legal possibilities of finding remedies therefor, and as a result of its work the committee respectfully submits drafts for three separate bills.

"The first bill amends Sections 11 and 19 of the act regulating private employment agencies, by providing for standard contracts for employment and authorizing the labor commissioner to prescribe rules and regulations for the enforcement of the various provisions of the act, also conferring upon the labor commissioner power to adjust disputes arising under the act, subject to appeal to the Superior Court, which matters, no doubt, were intended to be set out in the present act, but which were inadequately provided for. The bill also legalizes rulings heretofore made by the labor commissioner, interpreting the terms 'actual expenses' and 'permanent' employment.

"The second bill provides for the establishment of regular schedules of fees, each agency being at liberty to fix its own schedule, but required to adhere to same and keep it posted in the rooms of the agency.

"The third bill aims to establish the legal limitation of fees, and to that end divides all employments into two classes, the first class to include domestic and manual employments, in which the limit on fees are fixed at 7 per centum of the first month's wages, and the second class to include all other employments, including clerical and professional employments, in which the limit on fees is fixed at 10 per centum of the first month's wages. These percentages are only tentative and subject to change by the legislature.

"This committee feels confident that every new provision in the first mentioned two bills is valid; but, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of California in *Ex Parte Dickey*, 144 Cal. 234, holding that a statute limiting the fees of employment agencies was an invalid exercise of the police power, some doubt must be reserved regarding the third bill. However, this condition should not prevent its endorsement by the conference nor its passage by the legislature, for since that decision was rendered in 1904 the application of the police power has been greatly expanded by the courts as changing conditions have demonstrated the necessity for such expansion for the protection of the public interest. We believe that time and experience have demonstrated the

futility of attempting to cope with the evils of the present fee system of employment agencies unless the rates be regulated by law. Thus public opinion as represented by this conference should press forward toward this goal until the right to limit the rates of this business be recognized as fully as such regulation is granted by the courts to other forms of business affected with a public interest.

"Committee respectfully recommends that the conference endorse the said three bills, submit same for endorsement to the affiliated organizations, and take steps to have them introduced into and passed by the legislature.

"W. H. HYMAN,

"LILLIAN PALMER,

"ANNETTE ABBOTT ADAMS,

"THEODORE JOHNSON,

"A. W. BROUILLET."

Thirty delegates from various organizations, made up very largely of women, discussed the different features of the bills for more than an hour, after which all of them were unanimously approved and the Campaign Committee of the conference instructed to proceed at once to have the bills printed and copies, including the report of the Legislative Committee, be forwarded to the various affiliated organizations for endorsement.

The outstanding feature of the discussion was the fact that the speakers indicated a full appreciation of the situation and realized that the matter is one that particularly concerns women, because the victims of the present scheme of things are very largely girls seeking employment in clerical and office occupations, who are charged unreasonable amounts by the fee-collecting agencies for the positions they secure through them.

The Campaign Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Robert A. Dean and the secretaryship of Miss Gertrude Emmerich, has already started active work to cover the entire state in the interest of the measures, and it is confidently expected that before the convening of the next session of the legislature the public will have been made so familiar with the subject that there will be no doubt whatever as to the passage of the bills before adjournment of that body and their signing by the Governor in order that fee-collecting employment agencies may be brought under proper regulation.

WANTS SQUARE DEAL.

The new Senator from Pennsylvania, the Hon. David A. Reed, arose in his seat last week and inquired of one of his colleagues:

"Does the Senator think that it is fair or American or constitutional to find a man guilty in that way without notice to him and without hearing his proof or his argument?"

The Pennsylvania Senator was not discussing the use of the injunction in labor disputes. He was objecting to a bill that was intended to stop coal profiteering.

This is the second speech Senator Reed has made. His first speech, against the soldiers' bonus, included an attack against the wages of war labor.

WHITE HOUSE PLEDGE BROKEN.

In his speech before the annual convention of the International Typographical Union President Gompers told the delegates of moves in connection with the shopmen's strike that are not generally known.

The trade unionist recalled the prolonged meeting of the shopmen's executives and President Harding when the President recommended that the strike be called off; that the strikers be returned to their former positions, and that other questions be referred to the Railroad Labor Board.

In urging the shopmen's executives to accept the plan, President Harding said:

"If you men accept this proposal for the settlement of this strike, I will use the big stick, if necessary, upon the executives to compel them to accept it."

The shopmen's executives accepted the plan, which was rejected by the railroad executives. How the President swung the big stick is best told by President Gompers before the Typographical convention:

"The President swung his big stick, not upon the railway executives who rejected his suggestion, but upon the railway shopmen who accepted his offer—a club in the form of this injunction secured by his Attorney General, Daugherty."

"The shopmen's strike settlement was scuttled the night of August 17," says *Locomotive Engineers' Journal*.

"Forces behind the screen did their work secretly and well. The following morning President Harding delivered his message to Congress on the industrial crisis, climaxed by a pledge placing the full forces of government behind the strike-breakers and railroads.

"It is believed that an advance copy of the President's address was brought to New York the night before. Certainly a copy lay before the railway executives the following morning before the President had delivered his message to Congress. From that time on endeavors to effect a peaceful settlement satisfactory to both sides were out of the question."

The *Locomotive Engineers' Journal* refers to the President's second settlement offer as "evidently drafted either by those ignorant of the issues at stake or else deliberately contriving to prolong the strike with an utterly impossible proposal."

This settlement provided that the question of seniority would be referred to the Railroad Labor Board. It was made following the President's declaration that he would use the big stick over the rail executives if they rejected his first offer, which would reinstate the strikers.

A REAL DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway, of Eastford, Conn., is a real daughter of the American Revolution. She is 104 years old. Her father, Allen Bosworth, fought in the Revolutionary Army from 1776 to 1781. He died in 1831, when Mrs. Bradway was thirteen years old. Mrs. Bradway is a member of Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Putnam, Conn. Every year on her birthday—April 30—the members of this chapter honor her by making a pilgrimage to her home.

T. R., JR., ASSAILS UNION SMASHERS.

"Bolshevism is not the only mischievous economic movement that is abroad in this country. There is another which is finding many supporters and which is almost as bad. It is the movement which has as its aim the smashing of the labor unions. And those who advocate the destruction of the labor unions, advocate a condition which would bring about anarchy more rapidly than anything except anarchy itself."

These are the sentiments of Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"America is on the brink of a rising tide of disorder. There are doctrines abroad in this land which, if not controverted and overcome, may lead to the fall of this country as countries in the past have fallen," said young "Teddy," referring to the movement to smash labor unions.

Among other destructive tendencies, in Colonel Roosevelt's opinion, are the tendency toward law-breaking and the tendency of some industrial slackers to do as little work as is necessary to hold a job.

"This lawbreaking and desire to unduly curtail work," he says, "spring, in my opinion, from certain underlying causes. These causes are that the working man does not consider his position in industry as perfectly recognized. No amount of law enforcement or exhortation to industry will permanently clear the situation unless we recognize this fact and strive to remedy it.

"Those who advocate the destruction of the labor unions advocate a condition which would engender anarchy more rapidly than anything but anarchy itself.

Workers Need Unions.

"The unions are essentially right and a necessary part of our scheme of relationship. The

working people need unions to protect and express themselves. They have done a great good in the country. Those who advocate their destruction are doing an un-American, short-sighted and mischievous work. These opponents of the unions urge that wrong actions have been committed by them and that they have been at times represented by crooked men. I admit it.

"Have not, however, business interests at times done wrong? And have not they also been at times represented by crooked men? They most certainly have.

"Human nature is the same whatever the day's job may be. There will be a percentage of bad and foolish men in every group of humans, from a company of soldiers to a convention of ministers.

"We have fought and are fighting Bolshevism. We must fight with an equally determined effort any move to smash the unions. Bolshevism is anarchistic, and the destruction of labor unions is archaic, and the latter would lead to the former inevitably.

"I want no mistake made in my meaning, however, I do not condone with law-breaking and disorder. Lawlessness is lawlessness and riot is riot and should be handled accordingly.

"With the development of business, the accumulation of wealth and the existence of credit, there has been a great increase in what may be termed 'absentee landlordism in business.' In other words, those who put up the capital which runs the business do not live with the business. The large concerns in Youngstown and Gary, and like places, are owned by stockholders in large cities. Where this is the case you immediately lose the personal touch. The resident head of the company is not the owner, but simply hired like the rest of the workers. The unformulated personal adjustment of early days and simple conditions then becomes practically impossible and the only solution open is a definite adjustment.

Want Rights, Not Charity.

"There is, furthermore, in this connection, a strong feeling among the average Americans engaged in industry that they want their rights and not bounties and charity. I have seen this often when bonuses were awarded arbitrarily by members of a firm. They want their rights adjusted in such a way that their earnings come to them in connection with the agreement under which they work, not partially dependent upon the goodwill of their employer.

"I have spent ten years in business, working in positions ranging from factory hand to executive. The principles I advocate I have always advocated, and often put into practice. We had profit-sharing installed in the concern of which I was a member. I have helped install it in other concerns.

"That appalling manifestation of past misrule, Bolshevism, is primarily an unsolved economic struggle. We have seen Bolshevism destroy Russia. We have seen it threaten the other countries. We have fought it and are fighting it today."

RECALL BROKEN PLEDGE.

Railway Carmen's Journal, official magazine of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, makes this statement, under the caption, "Shopmen's Representative Double-Crossed?"

"Despite the assertion of President Harding, made at the conference held at the White House early in August between himself and the chief executives of the shopmen's unions engaged in the present strike, that he would use all the power vested in him as President of the United States, if it took the entire army of the United States, to make the side that turned down his basis of settlement of the existing strike accept same, all his efforts to settle the strike have collapsed."

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P. O. DEPARTMENT PROBE FAVORED.

Congressman Schall wants certain activities of the post office department probed, and has introduced a resolution to that effect.

The Minnesota lawmaker declared that if the bureaucratic tendencies of postal officials is not checked, there will be a return to Burslesonism.

Mr. Schall says the Official Postal Bulletin, printed and distributed at public expense, is being used for personal propaganda purposes by First Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett. The bureau of information, created and maintained without a specific warrant of law, is said to be largely for the purpose of boosting certain postal officials.

Congress was not dealt with fairly by the post office department when it requested additional inspectors and then assigned inspectors to office jobs in the department, said Congressman Schall.

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INHERENT RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL.

"Lawful acts may become unlawful acts by combination," says a writer in the New York Times, in a lengthy plea for the passage of a "can't-strike" law in the State of New York.

The claim that a lawful act by an individual becomes an unlawful act when done by a collection of individuals, is the favorite reasoning of anti-unionists. This theory upholds the supposition that the public has a sort of first mortgage on the workers, who must at all times serve the public. The public is not expected to inquire if conditions under which employees labor is satisfactory, but if employees exercise their right to quit, they are told they can quit individually, but not collectively, because then the public will not be served, and that would be a conspiracy. Or, in other words, the public's "right" to be served transcends every fundamental right for which men have suffered and died.

The Montana State Supreme Court demolished the theory that "lawful acts may become unlawful acts by combination" in a ruling that has never been answered. It is one decision that is never referred to by anti-unionists and advocates of handcuff laws. The court said (96 Pac. Mont. 127):

"There can be found running through our legal literature many remarkable statements that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes, by some sort of legerdemain, criminal, when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and this upon the theory that the concerted action amounts to a conspiracy. But with this doctrine we do not agree. If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others, each of whom is clothed with the same right. If the act done is lawful, the combination of several persons to commit it does not render it unlawful. In other words, the mere combination of action is not an element which gives character to the act. It is the illegality of the purpose to be accomplished, or the illegal means used in furtherance of the purpose, which makes the act illegal."

COAL FACTS ASSURED.

The Senate has approved the Borah bill to investigate the coal industry. The House has also passed a fact-finding bill, but it excludes coal miners and coal owners from the commission, as favored by President Harding but objected to by the miners.

The United Mine Workers initiated agitation for a fact-finding commission and for months have pressed this agitation through a special committee.

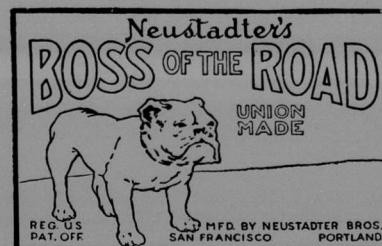
The Borah bill provides that the commission shall report on "the advisability or wisdom of nationalizing the coal industry." An attempt to strike this from the bill was defeated by a vote of 30 to 19.

The provision to authorize the commission to investigate "the feasibility or necessity of governmental regulation of the coal industry" was also retained.

In opposition to the bill Senator Myers of Montana orated with his usual "I-view-with-alarm" vigor. If Congress, he said, creates a commission to ascertain coal facts, Sovietism will be encouraged. Striking a Monte Cristo attitude, he reminded his colleagues that a radical recently "made a desperate effort, by proxy, to get control of the State of Montana and its government."

The Senate ignored the statement. No one seemed to appreciate the narrow escape Montana had of being captured by one man, who assigned a proxy to do the capturing.

Trade unionists who believe in signs very often fail to see the absence of the union label, shop card, or working button.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 22, 1922.

Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can.
—John Wesley.

The 1920 census shows that there are 1,060,858 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years engaged in gainful occupations. These children are to be the men and women of the future and are to bear the burdens and responsibilities that become the lot of citizens of this democracy. Just how well the great mass of them will be equipped for citizenship under such circumstances can well be imagined by thoughtful individuals, yet there are those in the country who do not favor legislation that would prevent the exploitation of these little ones for profit, and it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that the supporters of child labor are moved by but a single impulse, that of selfish gain. A way must, and will be, found to curb this cruel and unjust condition of affairs even in those states where greed so dominates political action as to prevent the passage of effective laws looking to this end.

As had been expected, President Harding vetoed the adjusted compensation measure sponsored by the American Legion. The President, from the outset of his administration has been the consistent friend of the financial interests, and as these interests have persistently opposed any compensation for former service people, it has been felt all along that he would veto the bill if he could not prevent its passage by Congress. The great mass of the people are undoubtedly in favor of the adjusted compensation plans put forth by the American Legion, but the politicians who were responsible for the selection of Harding are confident that they can hoodwink the voters before the next Presidential election and get them to forget all about the wrong the veto has done the men and women who served their country at great sacrifice in its hour of urgent need. There is no money for these men and women, but millions can be provided for the railroads and for subsidizing shipping magnates. The thing is an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

Industry and the Public

So much is being said these days concerning the public interest in industry and so many demagogues in public office are taking advantage of the situation to further their own and their master's interests that it behooves those who stand for the aims, objects and principles of the trade union movement to make their position clear to the masses of the people who are being directed into hostile channels by hypocritical appeals to selfish impulses of the mythical individuals who are supposed to make up the public. As a matter of fact the organized workers and their families contribute a very large percentage toward the group commonly designated as the public, and the masters of industry also furnish their limited quota as part of the whole, about 4 per cent of the population.

It is, of course, true that the public has rights that must be respected, but that does not mean that it has the right to inflict injustice upon the workers in order that it may be served. It is a fact that the so-called public takes a little or no interest in the question as to whether the workers are being fairly treated in any of the quasi-public industries in normal times, but when a strike occurs which inconveniences it, it then sits up and takes notice, but its determinations are generally dictated by self-interest rather than by a desire for justice in the premises.

It is not fair to the wage worker to say to him that he must endure injustice because the refusal to do so would bring suffering to the public. It is unfair because the public can, if it becomes sufficiently interested in industrial conditions, enforce fair and reasonable pay and decent working regulations in advance of disagreements and strikes. This being true, if the public fails to take advantage of its opportunities in this direction, it can not legitimately set up the claim that it is subjected to injustice when men strike to enforce their rights against employers who refuse to deal fairly with them. In plain language, the public can not neglect its duties in the premises and still insist upon its rights. There would be no justice in such a situation.

The Demagogues who cater to the selfishness of individuals by talking about the "moral obligations" of the workers to furnish service while the average citizen is blind to his duties are usually nothing more than lip-service patriots scrambling for public favor in order to benefit themselves through political preference gained by such deceit. It is also very noticeable that propaganda as to the rights of the public very frequently comes from employers who desire to take advantage of the workers through bringing to their assistance the influence and pressure of public opinion.

The labor movement does not contend that the public is without rights in many industries that are essential to human life, but it does insist that there are other ways of protecting the public interest than through chaining the workers to their jobs and compelling them to work under conditions that are objectionable to them. When the public, through the instrumentality of law, compels men to work it enslaves such men and denies them their Constitutional rights. Has the public, under any pretense whatever, any such "right"? We think not. Two wrongs never made a right, and injustice is injustice whether it is brought about by the individual or by the public.

The Daugherty injunction has indicated quite clearly that the great mass of the American people do not agree with the theory that men can properly be enslaved even to serve a so-called public interest. Most citizens have sufficient vision to see that if the workers can be enslaved upon such a pretense that it is only another step to bring about the enslavement of others and that such a process might be carried on indefinitely until there would be freedom only for the favored few.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The attention of Judge Wilkerson, the Daugherty appointee, who issued the restraining order against the striking railway men, ought to have his attention directed to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Michigan case in 1866, setting forth what the Constitution covers. It said: "The constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented than that any of its provisions can be suspended during exigencies of government."

Daugherty's injunction in the rail strike—at Harding's request—shows that the United States stands industrially today where England was between 1825 and 1871 so far as labor is concerned. England started the practice of issuing labor injunctions, but abandoned it. The people forced its abandonment. There's the lesson for the United States. In the United States reaction is entrenched in our courts, especially in our federal courts, and most of all in our Supreme Court. In England reaction reigned in the House of Lords. In the Taff Vale Railway case the House of Lords held that a union could be sued just like a corporation. In the Coronada case our own Supreme Court quoted the Taff Vale case in defense of a similar decision. But the people of England rebelled. Parliament passed the Trades Disputes Act of 1906 and thereby put the House of Lords in its place. Since then no court in England has dared grant an injunction against a union—to do so would be illegal. Of course the Clayton Act makes the Daugherty injunction illegal in the United States. Everybody knows, however, that Daugherty cares nothing for the law except to flaunt it and violate it in behalf of malefactors of great wealth. That's the reason for the impeachment proceedings against him. If the people were properly represented in Congress, Keller's resolution would not be suppressed in committee, as Republican leaders assert it will be.

After three weeks of most strenuous and heroic labor the rescuers finally succeeded in boring through to the shaft of the Argonaut mine where forty-seven of their fellows had been entombed by a fire only to find all the victims slumbering the sleep from which no one ever returns. These mine disasters used to be more frequent than they are now. Safety laws have somewhat lessened their number, and the organization of the miners has contributed even to a greater extent to this end. The pitiable feature of this latest appalling horror is that some three years ago the employers succeeded in destroying the miners' union in that district, and since that time the men have been without organization and at the mercy of the mine operators. They were working for a mere pittance compared with the wage paid for similar work in other mining districts. Mining is a very hazardous occupation and the men who daily take their lives into their hands in going down into the bowels of the earth should be well paid, but unfortunately they are not, very largely because of lack of organization and the large number of men generally available for such work, this oversupply being maintained by keeping the gates open to a continuous stream of foreigners into the country. Public sympathy will now furnish a small amount of relief for the families of the victims and then all will be forgotten and the widows and orphans left to struggle through life as best they may. That is the way of the world, though it is to be hoped that the disaster will result in further safeguards being thrown around this dangerous occupation.

WIT AT RANDOM

"You're no judge of beauty."

"Think not?"

"No; this is not the most beautiful infant in the baby show."

"My eye for beauty is all right. Have you seen the baby's mother?"

"No."

"Take a look at her."

Old Grump is the limit for grouchiness. His little girl brought two small friends to visit her at her home, and when Grumpy saw them he said:

"Edith, don't let them make any noise. It disturbs me."

"They won't, papa."

"Tell 'em not to sing."

"They won't."

"Tell them not to talk too loud."

"They won't say a word, papa, they're deaf and dumb. They talk with their fingers." A moment's silence, then:

"Well, tell 'em not to snap their fingers."

North—Dodds is celebrating the arrival of a new baby at his house.

West—That so? How many children has he?

"Didn't I say he is celebrating?"—Life.

The summer resorts say they are going to have lower hotel rates and longer bathing suits."

"That is only reasonable," commented Miss Cayenne. "The less there is to look at the less you ought to pay."—Washington Star.

"Now, Fretty," feebly began an Ozark invalid, "I'm feeling considerably better this morning, and if you'll hand me my pants I reckon I'll get up for a spell."

"Land o' Goshen, no!" ejaculated his wife. "There's mighty nigh half of that bottle of medicine left that I paid a dollar for. You stay right there in bed till you've took it all!"—Kansas City Star.

"Do Englishmen understand American slang?"

"Some of them do. Why?"

"My daughter is to be married in London, and the earl has cabled me to come across."—Boston Transcript.

"Why do you go on the balcony when I sing? Don't you like to hear me?"

"It isn't that. I want the neighbors to see that I'm not beating my wife!"—Passing Show.

A riverside village boasted a post on which was marked a line showing the height to which the river had risen during the time of a serious flood.

"Do you mean to say that the river reached this height five years ago?" asked the astonished visitor.

"Not exactly, sir," replied the villager, "but the children were so fond of rubbin' out the first mark that the Council had to put it a bit higher so as to be out of their reach."—Epworth Herald.

Two men were talking about Hawyard Thompson, the "man of mystery," who drove an automobile up and down Market street blindfolded, and who amuses himself in odd moments by finding lost articles for friends.

"I understand this guy with the double brain can find anything that's hidden, no matter where it is," said one man. "Great psychic feat, that."

"Rot," said his friend. "My wife isn't a bit psychic, and you'd ought to see her locate my private cache when I hold out on her . . . It's training, that's all. Thompson's been married."—San Francisco Bulletin.

MISCELLANEOUS

LLOYD GEORGE'S "SHORT STEP"!

Sir: But a few brief months ago the British premier assured his auditors that there was "but a short step to such political federation as shall formally sanction and prolong the practical world commonwealth already achieved." Recent telegraphic news tells us that the coming meeting of the "League of Nations" is to listen to Mr. Lloyd George's eloquence on subjects unannounced. Will he tell the nations now "snarling at each others' heels" just when this short step is to be taken?

In war time he said: "We are learning many things. We are learning to know each other. We shall never meet as foreigners again; we talk to each other now exactly as though we were old friends and of the same race." Then, after speaking of the common struggle and coming triumph, he foretold a "common brotherhood, which will be the surest guarantee for peace on earth and good-will among men of all races, creeds and nationalities to the end of all time."

Will he now repeat all this at the Geneva meeting of the League of Nations and suggest that NOW is the accepted time for the taking of that "short step"? Surely that "short step" is the step which the ex-Crown Prince avers King Edward would probably have taken had he lived; viz., the step half a century ago advocated by that illustrious son of France, Victor Hugo, and which he foresaw as the "United States of Europe."

With our enthusiastic singing about "Our own United States," cannot we let the song echo and re-echo Eastward, so that all Europe may catch the refrain, and help Lloyd George to take that "short step" which shall forever discredit secret selfish diplomacy and dangerous "balances of power" in achieving the "United States of Europe."

The whole New World appeals to the Old World: "Take that short step now, David Lloyd George!"

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif.

September 15, 1922.

LABOR'S CREDIT GOOD!

Why was the United Mine Workers of America able to borrow \$100,000 early in July from the Harriman National Bank without collateral security, and \$150,000 from other banks in order to tide them over the coal strike?

Because, as stated by Harry B. Rosen, a director of the bank, "the integrity of 900,000 miners and their families, I contend, is equal in credit to the wealth of a Rockefeller," and because "in the history of banking not a penny has ever been lost through a loan to organized labor."

"If they should come into this office again and want \$5,000,000, they could have it in an hour," he added.

The loan from the Harriman Bank was obtained on the personal notes of John L. Lewis, president; P. H. Murray, vice-president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer, of the United Mine Workers of America.

With the \$700,000 in the miners' treasury and the \$250,000 borrowed from the banks, the twenty weeks' fight cost the national body \$950,000. When the mines are open and running the income of the national organization runs from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 a year.

How long could the United Mine Workers maintain their strike at the rate of \$950,000 for twenty weeks with a credit of \$5,000,000 available at an hour's notice in one bank? Arithmetic answers more than two years!

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union was held last Sunday in the Labor Temple, with all executive officers present except Second Vice-President Thomas S. Black, who was attending the I. T. U. convention in Atlantic City. The membership statement showed a total enrollment of 1271, seventeen less than was recorded the previous month. During the fiscal month of August 20-September 16, 44 members were received by traveling card, 63 cards (including four honorable withdrawals) were issued, and there were two initiations. The propositions of William C. Clement, L. R. Conklin, Howard B. Glover, Harold A. C. Mitchell, George P. Sorensen, Cornelia J. Rodgers, Juda Weg and J. H. Wilson for membership were given their first introduction to the members Sunday, while those admitted to the organization through initiation were R. M. Dollar, A. W. Gillman, J. H. McDonald, E. S. Wilson (journeymen) and D. Demartini and Ed Gallick (apprentices). The union consented to the withdrawal of the application of Mr. B. J. Bock, who reported sickness of a nature that will not permit of his continuing working at the trade, and complied with the request of W. J. Young that his application be transferred to San Pedro Union. The union concurred in the recommendation of its legislative committee that \$50 be appropriated to the Non-Partisan Political Committee of the American Federation of Labor. The union ordered the purchase of twenty-five copies of the booklet entitled "The Closed Shop Is Justifiable." One copy of the booklet will be placed in the main public library of San Francisco and a copy in each of the branch libraries. Delegates to the Allied, Printing Trades Council, the Labor Council and the Label Section of the Council presented comprehensive and interesting reports of the proceedings of those bodies since the August meeting of the union. The reports of the apprentice, label and scale committees, some of which contained important recommendations, met with the unanimous approval of the union, and all were adopted with little or no discussion. The resignation of T. F. O'Rourke as a member of the auditing committee was accepted, Mr. O'Rourke explaining his inability to serve because the hours of his employment and the meeting hour of the committee conflicted. Philip Johnson was elected to succeed Mr. O'Rourke on the auditing committee. The union voted to send five delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which will be held in Long Beach, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, October 2. The successful candidates were Philip Johnson, Henry Heidelberg, Harry R. Calhan, W. H. Ellis and C. S. Van Sandt. Reading Clerk Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett was also given credentials to the convention, so the union will be represented by its full quota of six delegates. The meeting adjourned at 3:50 p. m.

James M. Parker, for many years superintendent of the Pernau-Walsh Printing Company, has opened his own plant at 346 Sansome street, under the name of Parker Printing Company. Mr. Parker's extensive experience in all phases of the printing business should insure him success. He has associated with him his son, William C., who until recently has been connected with the American Trading Company in the capacity of expert manager. The Clarion joins with many friends in wishing the Parker Printing Company unbounded success.

Mrs. Francis Drake, wife of the editor of the Los Angeles Citizen, accompanied by her niece, Miss Elsie Wendlonat of Pittsburg, Kan., motored up to San Francisco early this week and are visiting friends here. They came by way of the coast route and returned via the valley highways. Mrs.

Drake is an expert motorist and has visited many interesting places in her car.

Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice and Sawtelle are embraced in the jurisdiction of a new Typographical Union in Southern California: The new organization starts off with an enrollment of about twenty-five members, many of whom formerly were affiliated with Los Angeles Union No. 174. The Los Angeles Citizen says Whittier is the only town of note in the southern section that does not contain a Typographical Union.

"Joe" Faunt LeRoy probably will be the first of San Francisco Union's delegates to the I. T. U. convention to return from Atlantic City. One of his local correspondents has received a communication from him which said he would "be in" today.

ORPHEUM

Karyl Norman, "The Creole Fashion Plate," is one off the finest and most finished artists on the stage today.

Wesley Barry, any one who has ever seen a motion picture has seen this lovable, capable youngster whose work in "Penrod" was a big hit and whose freckles have won more hearts than many a dimple. Wesley Barry has a big company for his Orpheum appearance and is going to surprise many of his screen admirers when they find him to be just as clever on the stage.

To see Rae Samuels, the "Blue Streak of Vaudeville," is to want to see again her vibrant personality and peppy, wondrous songs. Next week Miss Samuels has new numbers and some dazzling new gowns.

Beth Beri is a California girl who went east and made good and now returns to her native state one of the country's most finished and entertaining dancers.

To be a good monologist is one of the finer arts of vaudeville. Senator Ford, formerly a newspaper cartoonist, is a new comer to the west, but he is a great comedian with brand new material.

William Sully and Genevieve Houghton—a pretty girl and snappy young fellow, present amusement of rare genius.

The Great Leon, of all the magicians and mystifiers of the stage, Leon stands at the top. He brings a startling act.

Mr. Mantell has originated a comical, ingenious, manikin turn entitled "La Petite Cabaret."

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JUNE 30th, 1922

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Deposits	- - - - -	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	- - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	- - - - -	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	- - - - -	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent
per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

THE FAILURE OF PROHIBITION.

By Ed Gammons.

Four or five years ago prohibition agitators assured us that prohibition was a solution of all ills. If we adopted it the jails would empty. The worker would enjoy unheard of prosperity. Crime, insanity and drunkenness would disappear.

A certain section of the public always falls for rhetoric. It is composed of people who always ignore the human equation, are perennially millennium hunting—and always gullible.

Behind them—or rather behind the spellbinders who beguiled them—were the industrial monopolists and big business leaders who saw in prohibition, not the character and nation-building qualities their spokesmen portrayed, but increased profits!

It is estimated by people in a position to know that a sum of money estimated between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000 was spent in "putting across prohibition." Every cent of that vast sum was coined out of the blood and sweat of what really constitutes a nation—the producers. It came, partly, from the labor of the unfortunate child slaves of the South. It was cursed money, if ever money was cursed that came from the pockets of men who were devoid not alone of common humanity and square dealing, but also of every emotion that is human in inspiration and brotherly in application.

What is the result today of the enforcement of this Rockefeller-Gary slave law?

Not one of the prophetic promises of the prohibitionists has been fulfilled.

The jails and prisons are filled to overflowing.

The worker is fighting capital with his back to the wall. And, incidentally his would-be saviors, who would protect him from his stein of beer, are stabbing him by injunction laws and a poisonous press campaign.

Crime flourishes as never before. We had 9500 murders last year. Burglary is ever on the increase.

Insanity is increasing.

Drunkenness is increasing with giant strides. During the past year it increased 45 per cent in Philadelphia and almost 100 per cent in San Francisco. In Los Angeles on August 21st, 104 arrests were made.

Drug addicts match numerically the vast army we sent to Europe during the great conflagration.

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SAN FRANCISCO

The nation is just emerging from a condition of industrial chaos which almost approximated civil war.

Does this daunt the prohibitionist?

No! he is still flaunting the same rosy lies, the same social fallacies, the same unctuous counterfeit solicitude for humanity, the same hypocritical psychology.

Countless millions have been spent in buying press, public representatives and avenues of approach to the public so that the voice of public protest against prohibition might be stilled, but the failure of the insane policy of prohibition to straight-jacket humanity is all too apparent now and it must go the way of all tyrannical imposts of the past.

Here in California the overflowing treasury of the Anti-Saloon League is used in making fallacious appeals to labor to vote for the Wright Act, the most knavish piece of legislation ever passed upon by the people of California.

And what is the chief argument of the proponents of the Wright Act?

Not that prohibition has brought humanity along the road to betterment.

Not that a single one of the promises they gave us has been fulfilled.

They urge that there are more bank accounts in existence, that there is more money on deposit than before prohibition was enacted.

Well, there are two classes in existence now that could account for that—the war profiteers and the bootleggers, both products of the industrial slave drivers who forced prohibition upon America.

The California organized labor movement has a duty to perform next November.

That is to reject the Wright Act by 100,000 majority, to send back to Georgia, Alabama and the other sections of the South the petty, would-be philosophers who think that we have peons instead of free men and women in California.

Roll up a majority of 100,000 against the Wright Act!

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2 for15c

Monte Cristo Perfecto Finos, 12½c size, 4 for 25c 50 in box\$2.95

Monte Cristo Coronas, Majestics and Mercedes, 15c size, 3 for25c
50 in box\$3.95

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

Belgium—Building Trades Still Out—After more than three months' strike in the building trades in Antwerp there appears no signs of settlement. Many bricklayers, masons and plasterers have gone to the devastated regions of France, where reconstruction is under way.

Metal Workers—August brought a new strike in the metallurgical industry. A comparative scale had been agreed upon to raise or lower wages as living costs fluctuated, and the workers objected to a reduction, claiming that it was not warranted by the price of necessities.

France—Metal Workers Still Out—Efforts toward conciliation in the strike of the metal workers at Havre, which were undertaken by the authorities of that city, have proven futile. The strike has been on for two months and come about by a reduction of wages. The employers claim that stagnation in the shipbuilding industry necessitates reduction of expenses.

Italy—Fruit Exporters Strike — Neapolitans complained that the exportation of fruits had such a serious affect upon the local food supply that an ordinance was passed by the Bureau of Provisions prohibiting the shipment of fruits from Naples. As a result the middlemen and shippers have struck and refuse to buy at any price.

Straits Settlements—Affected by American Strikes—The Straits Times (weekly) observes that the spirited demand for rubber in the early spring which was occasioned by a revival of the automobile industry, has been diminished by the transportation and coal strikes in the United States.

Sweden—Railroad Strike—Supported by the Swedish Union of Locomotive Engineers, employees of the Rostagens private railroad are on strike. Wage increases demanded by the employees would augment running expenses by

\$2,681,000, it is alleged by the Railroad Employers' Union.

Switzerland—Wage Reduction by Agreement—A conference between representative employees and the executives of the Loetschberg-Berne-Neuchatel Railway, presided over by the State Councillor, resulted in an agreement to a maximum wage reduction of \$14.27 per year for each permanent employee.

WESTERN PACIFIC SETTLES.

Following closely on the settlement of the railroad strike on sixty-five Eastern lines, an agreement was reached Wednesday whereby the striking shopmen on the Western Pacific, operating between Salt Lake City and San Francisco, will return to their places Friday morning, it was announced by T. C. Robbins, representative of the Railway Employees' Department of the Federated Shopcrafts, and George Wright, secretary of the Federation.

The agreement, which was signed by an executive committee of six members of the employees' federation and E. W. Mason, vice-president and general manager of the Western Pacific, is practically the same as was signed by the first roads to end the strike.

Under the terms of the agreement the men are to return to work with their seniority unimpaired. The wages are to be the same as were in effect July 1, when the strike was called. Both matters are open to future negotiations within the next thirty days. As there has been no trouble on the road regarding the contracting of work outside, no clause was inserted in the agreement concerning the dispute on this subject.

Money spent by trade unionists for non-union goods or for non-union labor of any kind gives aid and comfort to the "open shoppers."

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 15, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Photo Engravers' Union—E. Blake, vice Jos. Twigg. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Ice Wagon Drivers, Billposters, Molders, Butchers No. 508, Waiters, Printing Pressmen, Teamsters No. 85, Painters No. 19, Water Workers, Retail Delivery Drivers, Moving Picture Operators, inclosing donations for the striking Railroad Shopmen. From the California Industries Exposition, relative to parade to be held October 7th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting a boycott on Aunt Mary's Doughnut Place, 2980 16th. From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, request for a boycott on the National Dairy Company, 654 Fulton street.

Requests Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the action of the Cincinnati Convention regarding the American Legion. From the Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, stating that the Redhead Sporting Weekly is on the unfair list of the Oakland Labor Council, and requesting Council to have same read at three consecutive meetings.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Bureau of Management Research, relative to charter amendment for the improvement of civil service.

Communication from the Industrial Welfare Commission, relative to the public hearing which will be held September 27th, was on motion referred to the officers of the Council, with instruction to attend said meeting.

Report of Executive Committee—The matter of controversy between the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union and the Walk-Over Shoe Stores was laid over one week. Recommended that the wage scale of Waitresses' Union be endorsed, subject to the approval of the Joint Executive Board and the International Union. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Samuels Jewelry Company. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Still on strike against the Black and White, Yellow Cab Co. and Checker Cab Co., thanked all unions for their assistance; complained about Musicians accepting job of playing for the Black and White Cab Company. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Co. still unfair. Retail Delivery Drivers—Donated \$25 to the Shopmen. Cooks No. 44—Have levied an assessment of \$1.00 per member for Railroad Shopmen. Butchers—Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for inspectors of markets. Waiters—Have donated \$100 for Railroad Shopmen; White Lunches, Compton's and Chris's still unfair. Musicians—Delegate Hynes gave their version of playing an engagement for the Black & White Taxicab Company.

Label Section—Requested the assistance of

everyone to make the work of the section successful.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that when we adjourned we do so out of respect to the memory of Brother Joseph Duffy of the Bricklayers; carried.

Moved that the compensation for delegates to the State Federation of Labor be \$150; carried.

Moved to instruct the Non-Partisan Committee to quiz candidates for governor; moved to lay the subject matter on the table; lost. Move to lay over until prospective candidate have an opportunity to file; carried.

Receipts—Total, \$1,109.91. **Expenses**—\$800.91.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LESSONS FROM ARGONAUT FIRE.

By H. Foster Bain, Director U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Speaking of lessons to be learned from the Argonaut fire the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines authorized the following statement:

Having had some part in the discussions which led to the establishment of the California Industrial Accident Commission, the framing of the safety code and initiation of inspection service, I am sure that the safety requirements set up for California mines are fully as stringent and comprehensive as for metal mines in any other state. Not as much attention has been paid to such matters in metal mining as in coal mining and the safety codes now prescribed by law are inadequate in not requiring for deep metal mines that there should be hoisting equipment in more than one exit, mechanical control and proper splitting of air currents, and provision for their reversal in emergencies. As a result many metal mines in America are working with fully as great fire hazards as at the Argonaut, where forty-seven men were trapped.

It is true that no feasible state regulation can cover all conditions of hazard at every mine. Some cannot be eliminated save at prohibitive cost. No cost, however, which will still permit the financing and operating of necessary mines, is too great if it affords real protection to life and property. Mine operators and miners must both realize the risk and more time and more thought must be put into the application to individual mines of the safety recommendations of state officials and of the Bureau of Mines.

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES.

To the Delegates-elect for the 23rd Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

The summer round-trip rates of railroad and steamship companies are in full force to and including Saturday, September 30.

Delegates to the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, which meets at Long Beach on Monday, October 2, are therefore urged to

take advantage of these summer round-trip rates.

The usual special convention rates granted by the railroad companies are much higher than the summer round-trip rates.

Therefore, if you intend to travel on the railroad, buy a summer round-trip ticket to Long Beach and start on your journey not later than Saturday, September 30.

If you intend to travel by steamer, make your round-trip reservation either with the Los Angeles Steamship Company at 685 Market street, San Francisco, or with the Admiral Line at 653 Market street, San Francisco. These two companies have steamship sailings on September 28, 29 and 30. The round-trip steamship rate is \$22.50 from San Francisco to Long Beach, including berth and meals.

For further information address Paul Scharrenberg, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

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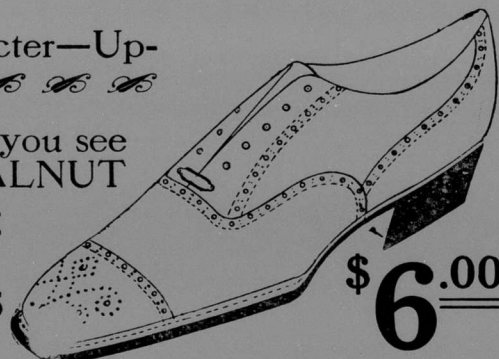
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away since last reports: Peter Wilson of the shipyard laborers, Joseph P. Duffy of the bricklayers, Charles A. Kenney of the machinists, Gus Brunstrom of the sailors, Peter Gietzen of the bakers, Louis H. Muller of the butchers, Hugo Stanke of the bakers.

The Municipal Railway Employees' Union will hold its annual entertainment and ball for the benefit of its relief fund Saturday night, September 30, at Scottish Rite Auditorium, under the direction of the following committee. E. Clisbee, Charles A. Ryan and John Grunig.

Normalcy in this country consists of 1,500,000 persons seeking jobs and another 1,500,000 idle through part-time employment, according to Secretary of Labor Davis, who addressed the annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services. Mr. Davis assured visitors that during the past year between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 workers have been returned to their employment. He said investigation made during the past year has demonstrated that the 3,000,000 idle and part-time employment "is the normal condition in America."

Officers of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union report that charters have been issued for new locals in Alliance, Neb., and Crookston, Minn.

A ladies' auxiliary to the Label Section of the Labor Council was organized last Wednesday night in the Labor Temple, and starts in with enthusiasm to promote the use of the union label, card and button. The idea of the Label Section in forming such an organization is that the women spend a large part of the money of the families of the workers, and if they can be encouraged to demand the label on all purchases, it will add greatly to the strength of the entire labor movement. The new organization starts in under most encouraging circumstances.

"Electric current from the Sierras is needed in

San Francisco," declares the Public Ownership Association and proceeds to endorse the recent action by the Labor Council demanding the immediate construction of a municipal power line from the Hetch-Hetchy and an adequate distributing system in this city, in order that citizens may benefit by it. Extravagance, dilatory methods and a general tendency to play into the hands of the private power and water companies are charged against the administration. Plans are being laid for an active campaign to force constructive action or to recall reluctant officials unless something is done in the near future.

Dr. Ira B. Cross, Professor of Economics, University of California, will give two Extension courses beginning Oct. 9th in the rooms of the Hastings College of Law on the fourth floor of the City Hall. An advanced course on Industrial History will be offered at 7:30 P. M. and an elementary course in the Principles of Economics at 8:30 P. M. Each course will consist of 30 lectures, but students may enroll for 15, if they so desire. Two units of university credit will be allowed for each course of 30 lectures or one unit for 15. As the courses are given under the auspices of the S. F. Federation of Teachers, the fee will depend on the number registering for each course, but in all probability it will be considerably less than the usual fee for Extension courses.

The San Francisco Pattern Makers' Association will give a supper dansant and musical and literary entertainment at the Century Club, Sutter and Franklin streets, Saturday night, September 30, under the direction of the following committee: J. A. Edwards, Edward Reilly, William H. Kleinhammer, James Paterson, Frank Griesemer. The affair will be strictly invitational.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, who has been touring Europe and attending international conferences of maritime workers during the past few

months, is home. He gave an interesting address at the last meeting of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

The quarterly meeting of the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor will be held at headquarters in San Francisco next Sunday, when final arrangements for the annual convention of that body, to be held at Long Beach the first week of October, will be completed.

The Office Employees' Association of San Francisco will be represented at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor by Miss Helen Quinn, William T. Bonsor and Frederick W. Ely.

WOMEN TO MEET.

A state conference of trade union women will be held at Long Beach in conjunction with the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor during the first week in October.

At this conference will be organized a woman's auxiliary to the California State Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing into unions the unorganized wage-earning women of California, aiding in every way possible the organized labor movement and increasing the demand for products bearing the union label.

All women in sympathy with the aims and objects of the trade union movement will be eligible to membership in the new organization, branches of which will be organized in every city and town in California immediately after the adjournment of the state conference to be held at Long Beach the first week in October.

The movement to organize the women as an auxiliary to the California State Federation of Labor originated with Mrs. Frances Noel of Los Angeles, who for many years has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of wage-earning women.

LONG BEACH COMMITTEE.

The program is assuming definite form, so far as the committee's relation to it in general arrangement for speakers, occasions, etc. Suffice it to say that in addition to addresses of welcome by prominent city and county officials, by Senator Hiram Johnson and Congressman Lineberger, there will be speeches by John Horne of the Los Angeles Labor Council, President Fred Millard of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, President R. V. Gerrod of the Farmers' Union and Walter J. Yarrow, beloved and nationally known organizer of the Oil Workers' Union. Of course our state president, Seth Brown, will also grace the platform in his proper course, and we know that Secretary Paul Scharrenberg is prepared to do his "bit." Wednesday will be "Play Day" at Orange County Park, under extension of hospitality of the Orange County Supervisors, with a fine barbecue, games, dancing, etc. Thursday night our own ball, and Friday night our theater party, when we shall view one of the greatest of modern labor plays.

The brave is not he who feels no fear, for that were stupid and irrational; but he whose noble soul its fear subdues, and bravely dares the danger which it shrinks from.—Johanna Baillie.

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